

ISSUE NO. 14

BIGFOOT RECORD

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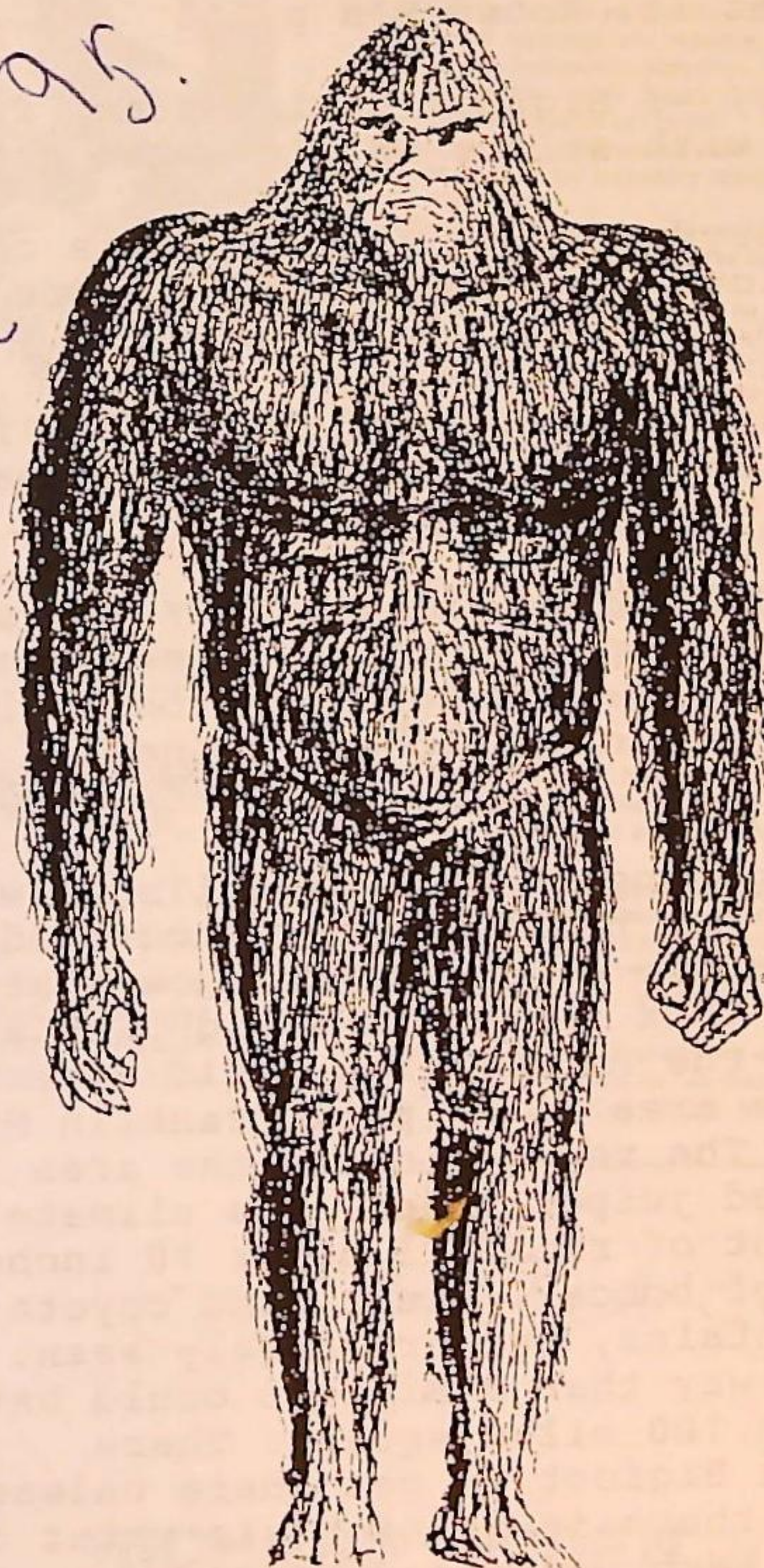
Hello out there fellow **BIGFOOT** research enthusiasts. In this issue, you will see a variety of information about **BIGFOOT** such as sightings, book reviews and drawings of **BIGFOOT**.

So feel free to send any information on **BIGFOOT** to:

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To Lucas Garcia JR
from 95.
Bill
Green



Drawing of BIGFOOT
Courtesy of M-M.

CREDIT: MICHAEL JOINER

Report on the sightings of the Bigfoot in New Mexico
By the Southern Sasquatch Society 5/8/95.

We've done a extensive look into the possibility of Bigfeet in the state of New Mexico. Since 1968 there have been seven sightings. As I will list chronologically:

- 1) Summer 1968/ N. of Anthony/ Couple/ While driving on highway 10, saw black Bigfoot with wavy hair eating a road kill. Noted, BFN p.177
- 2) 1969/ Chuska Mts./ 2 Navaho shepherds/ Shot at 8ft Bigfoot which ran wounded into canyon; helped by two others. Noted, BFN p.183
- 3) Jan. 1970/ Clifford Heronemus, Robert Davis, Carl Martinez, David Chiaramonte/ Bigfoot ran beside witnesses' car 45mph until they shot at it. Noted BFN p.183
- 4) 1971/ Chuska Mts./ -/ Bigfoot taking sheep from corrals; one seen walking with sticks on its arms. Noted BFN p.188
- 5) Oct. 1980/ Gene Bryan, Mike Waldrop/ While camping with families, heard loud scream and saw creature standing by tree. Noted BFN p.229
- 6) Oct. 1980/ Artesia/ Marion Dean/ Saw black 7ft Bigfoot with white eyes standing in alley near her apartment. Noted BFN p.230
- 7) June 1986/ Mescalro Indian Reservation/ Indian Woman/ Saw black Bigfoot eating apples out of trees: the next day saw the same Bigfoot behind her house on a cliff watching the house. Indian woman to Michael Joiner.

The 6 of the sightings that I have listed were noted in the Bigfoot Casebook and the other was uncovered in research. I will go through them one at a time to show what was uncovered. The Anthony sighting took place at midnight on a four lane hwy. I was unable to find the couple, but I did search the area in question. I found the area to be part Franklin Mts. who's highest mountain is 5,900ft. The vegetation in the area is one of desert, with scrub and one seed juniper trees. The climate is very arid, with an average amount of rainfall under 10 inches. The wildlife in the area consist of bobcat, skunk, and coyote. There are some bear in the mountains, but are rarely seen. After being in the area I see no way that a Bigfoot could have been seen. The area is desert in 100 miles square. There could be no way for a Bigfoot to get there unless walking over a large desert. Also there is no adequate water or food, thus I rule that what was seen was a coyote or bear nothing else.

Madison, The Capital Times
OCT 16 1984

Madison (Wis.)

Richard Heiden
8519 W Capitol Dr
Madison WI 53722

OCT. 16, 1984

It was real, and no one can tell me it wasn't

Images such as Bigfoot almost universal

By JAY RATH
Capital Times Staff Writer

"Just in the outer fringes of the headlights, not quite out of the headlight range, I saw this big hairy thing. It scared the devil out of me. It was probably seven or eight feet tall. It was running across from south to north, and it jumped a four or five-foot barbed wire fence."

The story of what Dennis Fewless saw near Delavan that late night in July 1984, is one of Wisconsin's few reports of Bigfoot.

Bigfoot, also known by the Indian name Sasquatch, has been described by hundreds of people since the 1800s as a large, heavy ape-like creature that walks on two legs. Definitive proof of the creature's existence has not yet been found.

While most sightings are reported to have occurred in the Northwest, Sasquatch has been reported across the United States, from Arizona to Maine, from Washington to Florida.

Just as often as sightings are made, large tracks are found, earning the legendary creature the nickname, "Bigfoot."

In addition to the report by Fewless, bow hunters in Fremont, near Weyauwega, have said they saw the creature in 1968.

A Delavan native, Fewless said he was driving home around midnight after working at the Admiral Television Corp. in Harvard, Ill. After turning onto Wisconsin 89 from U.S. 14 his headlights picked up an animal running across the road, from field to field, on two legs. It was dark colored and weighed between 400 and 500 pounds.

"I was awful scared that night," said Fewless, 44. "That was no man. It was all hairy from feet to head."

The next day Fewless and his wife returned to the spot, to look for footprints or other evidence. The hot July sun had hardened the ground so that there were no tracks. "But we found where the corn had been pushed back aside," Fewless said.

Robert A. Brightman, a professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Wisconsin, has studied reports of Bigfoot in the sensational press. He said he doesn't believe the creature exists. But he still is interested in studying why people believe the reports.

"I think it fits into a larger tendency that you can observe in every human society," said Brightman.

"Images like Bigfoot, images between humans and animals, seem to be common to people of all states of society," he said. "If it's not universal, it's close to universal."

Stories of near-human creatures are indeed widespread. Ancient Greece had its half-man, half-horse centaur. Besides Sasquatch on the North Pacific

Coast, there is Nepal's Yeti, the Abominable Snowman. China has a wild man and Russia has a snowman. Theorists have seized on the widespread nature of these stories as proof of the creatures' existence.

Brightman likes to keep an eye on publications such as the National Enquirer, in which, he said, Bigfoot stories surface every two or three weeks. He divides the published accounts he finds there into three categories:

1. Bigfoot the Monster: In this version, the huge, slaving creature stalks humans and attempts to kill and eat them. Only narrow escapes allow these stories to be told at all. This kind of story, Brightman said, is in the tradition of wild-man and werewolf legends.

2. Bigfoot the House-Pet: This docile, dependent creature is in need of human aid and care. A recent example of this type of story, Brightman said, was headlined "I Delivered Bigfoot's Baby." As the story goes, an Alberta farm girl went into the family barn, where she discovered a female Sasquatch in labor. The girl aided in delivery. In the dawn, the creature expressed its heartfelt gratitude in a touching, hypnotic gaze. The beast looked right into the girl's eyes and left.

3. Bigfoot, Friend of Man: In this third category, injured hunters and lost travelers are befriended by the gentle giants, who aid them. Sometimes the creatures lead the humans to a cave or dwelling where Bigfoot nuclear families are observed, complete with speech or some other method of sending complex messages to each other.

The tale by Fewless, however, doesn't easily fit into any of these categories.

"I'm no nut," said Fewless. "I'd been making that same drive night after night. It wasn't just a one-night affair. I knew what to look for. You know what deer look like or skunk or bear — you know what that looks like."

"This didn't look anything like that at all," he added. "As far as I'm concerned, it was real, and no one can tell me it wasn't."

Not all Sasquatch reports are as simple and straightforward. Some of the stories are strange and outlandish.

Brightman said that because the stories are so widespread, it leads one to believe that they may serve some intellectual or emotional function. Some people just may want to believe in a Big Foot.

Brightman says society may feel a need to separate itself from animals, to know how we are different. Creatures that merge the characteristics of man and animal let us define ourselves more clearly. The closer the creature comes, the more specific we can make the rules for being human.



Wayne Lung, a U.S. Forest Service spokesman, displays the plaster cast of the foot of a creature sighted in 1982 near Walla Walla, Wash. Also shown is a sketch of "Bigfoot" drawn by the Forest Service employee who says he sighted the creature.

Credit Paul Cuttle

RICHARD HEIDEN via COUD—I

SASQUATCH SIGHTINGS IN THE B.T. (Bridgewater Triangle)				
TOWN/CITY	STREET	DESCRIPTION	AREA	DATE/ TIME
Bridgewater	—	A large hairy creature walking upright	Woods 1970	--
Bridgewater	—	A huge bear-like creature lumbering	Woods 1970	Early Aft.
Bridgewater	Broad St.	Tall furry creature with big shoulders & long dark brown hair walking slowly behind hill	Woods 200' behind a small hill	1978----- Early Aft.
Bridgewater	Elm St.	Tall furry man-like creature	—	—
W. Bridgewater	North St.	Tall furry man-like creature w/orange-red eyes, standing eating a pumpkin.	Back of a garden in front of woods.	—
W. Bridgewater	—	Tall furry man-like creature with fangs & reddish-orange eyes standing upright. Suddenly, ran down a path when campfire became bigger.	In Hockomock Swamp 45' from campfire.	8/5 1985 Very late at night

(CREDIT TO:
Joseph De Andrade)

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1995 ***

The Daily Telegraph

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Why the legend of Bigfoot fails to stand up

By Caroline Davies

THE existence of "Bigfoot", a yeti-type humanoid creature whose giant footprints were said to have been found in America, was probably an elaborate hoax, according to new research presented in London yesterday.

The tracks, measuring 16 inches by seven inches, could have been made by a "foot" carved from wood, suspended from cables and pressed into soft mud.

The Bigfoot phenomenon, which has spawned a commercial culture in America, including Bigfoot pizzas and special snow skis, began in October 1958 when some road-builders took a plaster cast of a footprint they claimed was found at "Bluff Creek", 20 miles north of Klamath, California.

Its photographs were published around the world, and several crypto-zoologists, people dedicated to researching the existence of such creatures as the Abominable Snowman, began detailed investigations.

But, claims Professor Loren Coleman, Bigfoot was a prank, played on the construction gang by its boss, Mr Ray Wallace. In a paper presented to the Fortean Times UnConvention 1995 at the University of London he said previously unpublished letters from researchers threw doubt on the theory that a Bigfoot ever walked in the aptly-named Bluff Creek.

Prof Coleman, 47, a professor of child welfare at the University of Southern Maine, in Portland, said the circumstances of the discovery had never been seriously examined before.

He added that the

respected zoologist Ivan T Sanderson, who spent much time researching Bigfoot, had interviewed all parties concerned in the find. He never publicly expressed doubts about the authenticity of the footprints, but did in private letters, only recently discovered.

The Bigfoot legend was born when one construction worker, Mr Jerry Crew, discovered the footprint and took a plaster cast to his local newspaper office. Men working at nearby Mad River said that they too had seen prints.

Later, it was discovered these workers were also in the employ of Mr Wallace. Hair and droppings purportedly from Bigfoot were later proved to be from moose.

Prof Coleman believes that Mr Wallace may have used the pranks to "keep some control of his Indian workers, who told tales of hairy forest cannibals and Indian devils".



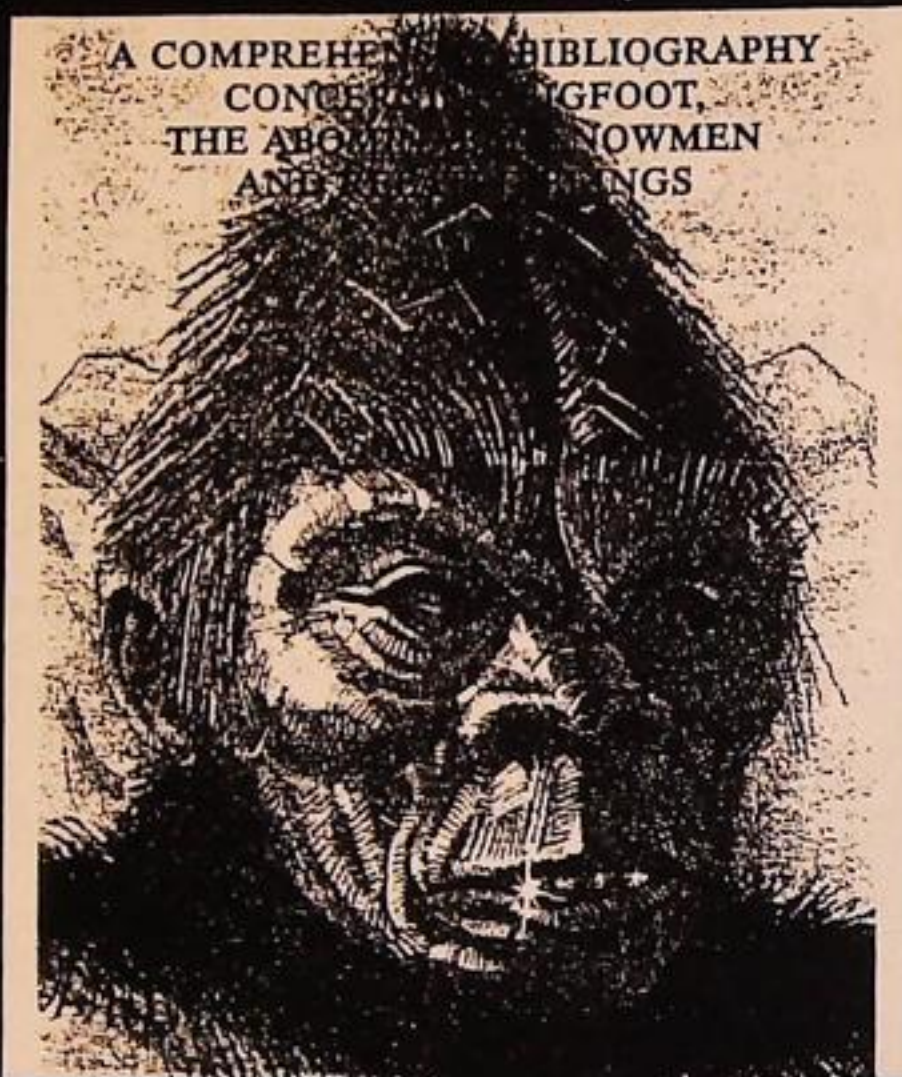
Prof Coleman and Bigfoot

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1995 3

Credit: Loren Coleman

Book review

CENTER FOR BIGFOOT STUDIES



BIG FOOTNOTES: A COMPREHENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY CONCERNING BIGFOOT, THE ABOMINABLE SNOWMEN AND RELATED BEINGS, BY DANNY PEREZ. 1988. 189 JAM-PACKED PAGES OF REFERENCES ON THIS FASCINATING MYSTERY. THIRTEEN INDIVIDUAL CHAPTERS COVERED, WITH CITATIONS ON BOOKS, A STATE BY STATE SECTION ON NEWSPAPER REPORTS, COMICS, ETC. QUALITY BOUND WITH A BREATHTAKING FRONT COVER. A MUST-HAVE REFERENCE TOOL. \$16 POSTPAID.



to press in this exhaustive edition of the Bigfoot Times we turn the hands of our watch counterclockwise many a time, until we have regressed one quarter of a century. October 20, 1967, to be exact. On this day in Bluff Creek, California the late Roger Patterson collected photographic evidence, a film of a Sasquatch. The Patterson film is to the Bigfoot field what the Zapruder film is to the Kennedy assassination. Throughout the pages of this issue we explore the intricacies of that film, the film site, the involved investigators and the aftermath. As you read remember: closed umbrellas don't work. Neither do closed minds.



Photo copyright René Dahinden, 1992

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From Sam's Happy

Pg. 10 Latrobe Bulletin 11-6-95

Bigfoot Hairs Undergo DNA Analysis

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP) — Scientists are trying to pin down Bigfoot by the hair of his chinny-chin-chin.

Ohio State University researchers are using DNA analysis on a few tufts of hair found in a Pacific Northwest forest where three men, including two former forest rangers, spotted a group of "Bigfoots" about 100 feet away in the dark.

"I don't expect anything to happen because I'm pretty skeptical about this. But good science requires some wild-goose chases from time to time," Frank Poirier, chairman of the Ohio State's Department of Anthropology.

The analysis should determine if the hair came from a human or another known primate.

"After the creatures left, they picked up hair from the locale, as well as footprints and knuckle prints," he said.

One of the men, Wes Sumerlin, of Walla Walla, Wash., hopes the DNA testing proves what he already knows: They're out there.

"There's no doubt in my mind I saw one," he said Sunday.

No Bigfoot has ever been killed or captured, and no carcass or bones have ever been found.

A6 3M

Opinion 11/7/95
THE NATION

Ohio lab tests hair sent from Washington after Big Foot report

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Scientists are using a new DNA matching process to determine whether tufts of hair recovered in August in the Blue Mountains of southeast Washington could belong to Bigfoot.

The two tufts of hair, each consisting of about a dozen strands, were sent to Ohio State University.

Paul Fuerst, an associate professor of molecular genetics, and a graduate student are using a DNA testing procedure being developed by the FBI for analysis of hair strands that lack the roots normally needed for identification.

The technique should be able to determine whether the hair came from a human or another known primate.

The creatures reportedly were seen by forest rangers at a distance of about 100 feet in a dense forest.

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SANDUSKY REGISTER — MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1995

Will DNA nab Bigfoot?

COLUMBUS (AP) — Researchers at Ohio State University hope to come within a hair of verifying the existence of Bigfoot.

Scientists are using a new DNA matching process to determine whether there may be more to the sasquatch legend than some blurry film footage and a few giant footprints.

The new evidence consists of two tufts of hair, each consisting of about a dozen individual strands, recovered in Washington state after a recent sighting.

"This is the first time that I'm aware of that anybody will be able to do any DNA extractions (on Bigfoot)," said Frank Poirier, chairman of the Ohio State's Department of Anthropology. "I don't expect anything to happen because I'm pretty skeptical about this. But good science requires some wild goose chases from time to time."

The testing is being done for the Oregon Regional Primate Research Center.

'Good science requires some wild-goose chases from time to time.'

— Frank Poirier,
OSU scientist

"Oregon has a large number of (Bigfoot) samples, all of which they treat with great skepticism," said Paul Fuerst, OSU associate professor of molecular genetics. "These two batches sent to us had the best possibility of being real."

The creatures reportedly were observed at a distance of about 100 feet in a dense, dark forest.

"It was a sighting by forest rangers," Poirier said. "After the creatures left, they picked up hair from the locale, as well as footprints and knuckle prints."

Hundreds of observers have described Bigfoot as being a furry, muscular primate standing 6 feet

to 10 feet tall. There is the blurry 1967 film of a creature fitting that description and some footprint casts, but most scientists find this insufficient proof.

Fuerst and a graduate student, Jamie Austin, are using a DNA testing protocol being developed by the FBI for analysis of hair strands that lack the roots normally needed for identification.

Austin, a forensic scientist, is using the Bigfoot hair as well as human and chimpanzee hair to do an independent genetic evaluation of the protocol.

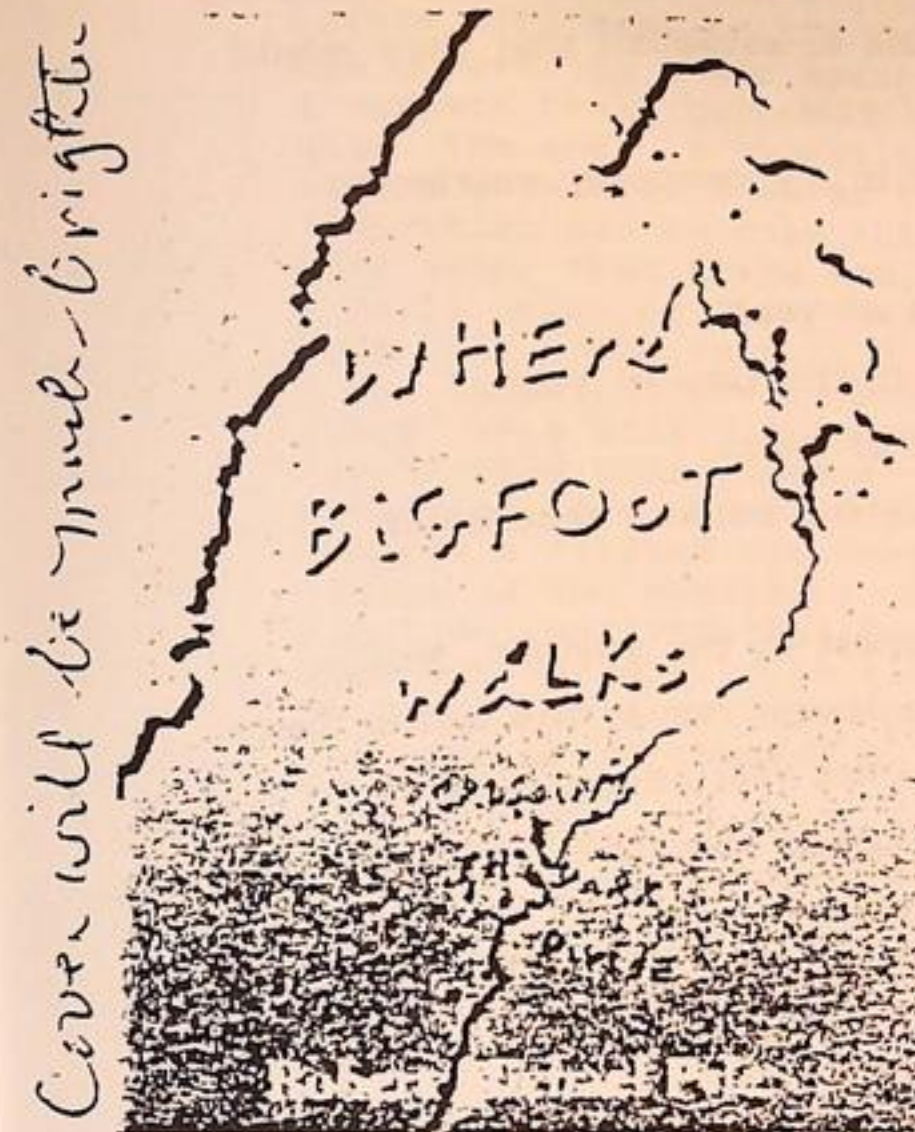
The technique should be able to determine whether the Bigfoot hair came from a human or another known primate, Austin said. Tests so far suggest the hair did not come from a primate.

If the Washington hair samples turn out to be from an unknown primate, Poirier wants to compare them with a single hair reputed to be from the Chinese "wildman," a human-like primate he has investigated in Asia.

Credit to:
Walt Andrus
MUFON



ROBERT M PYLE
369 LOOP RD
GRAYS RIVER, WA 98621-9702



WHERE BIGFOOT WALKS:

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by Robert Michael Pyle

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July 27, 1995 publication date
Houghton Mifflin Company
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THESE BOOKS
ARE MUST READS!!!

Credit John Green.

DO SASQUATCHES MIGRATE?

There has always been speculation that sasquatches might migrate with the seasons, so that it might be possible to establish that they would be passing certain points at certain times of year.

I have looked for evidence of this in my computer entries in three different ways:

Relationship of altitude to the time of year.

Relationship of direction of travel to the time of year.

Relationship of location to the time of year.

None of these has shown any consistent pattern that would indicate migration.

Average altitude of incidents is highest in the summer, which is probably normal for most animals, but it is lowest not in the winter but in the spring, and the difference is less than 400 feet. Since human observers also would tend to be at higher altitudes in warmer weather there is probably no significance in these figures.

Direction of travel could be expected to be the most promising indicator, since a migratory pattern would surely be south prior to winter weather and north when winter is over. Alternatively, near the coast, there could be a movement west in the fall and east in spring.

Unfortunately I have only 126 track reports and 82 sighting reports in which direction of travel is indicated. Even making some of these do double duty (counting "northwest", for instance, as both north and west) the numbers are small.

There are 14 northbound reports in spring compared to 9 southbound, which looks a bit promising, but in fall there are 27 northbound and only 20 southbound. In fact 54% of the directions noted were northbound, and if that were statistically valid all sasquatches would eventually end up in the Arctic Ocean. The only season when a majority headed south was summer, 25 southbound, 19 northbound.

East-west results were similar, with 54% headed west, and the greatest imbalance, 21 west to 13 east, coming in the spring when migration theory would have suggested travel in the opposite direction.

Looking at location, there is a complete jumble, with the distances involved probably too small to mean anything even if they were consistent. Perhaps the results could be summed up by noting that if the average latitude and longitude is worked out for reports in each of the four seasons, the locations for all four come within a circle just 30 miles in diameter, which, incidentally, is in Oregon just southeast of Portland.

The two sightings from the Chuska Mts. were both on the Navaho Indian Reservation. The first involved two shepherds who shot and hit the Bigfoot. I've been to the Reservation and talked with many of the Indians. They were most helpful. It was however in their opinion that a spirit was seen. Although I respect their beliefs I feel that maybe it could be something else. The area is mountainous and has many valleys that could hind a creature. However the climate is very dry and the vegetation can be both thick pines and scrub. Two other Bigfeet were seen. Thus there would have to be enough food to support a small group of the creatures. This would be very hard in an area that would require the creatures to hunt continuously. I was told that the Navaho people have a wolf god. This god dress' as a wolf. It is possible that some of the sighting might result from this. However the second sighting might well be something else. Most of the people that I spoke with did not believe a Bigfoot was reasonable, but poor Indians that were living in the mountains. Also it can not be ruled out that drink might be involved. Gallup has the highest rate of alcoholism here and happens to be right in the next to the Reservation. My though is that it is possible that Bigfeet were involved, but the area is surrounded by desert and there is not a lot of food to keep them.

In January 1970, a Bigfoot was seen on near Zuni. I went to the area and found a creditable number of people that said that felt the stories were true, but none had seen anything since then. The area is semi-desert with in the southern part of the Chuska Mts. I was not able to find the youths now grown. John Green wrote in his book "that he had received a number of sightings in the area on both sides of the Arizona and New Mexico border". This vegetation is not the best to support a large group of Bigfeet. However it is possible that if more time could spent in the area it could prove or disprove the whole idea of Bigfeet in New Mexico.

The sighting at sitting Bull Falls is interesting, and may be connected with the sighting in Mescalro. The area is some what pine forested. There are camp areas around the falls and plenty of water. However the mountains in the area are no more than 6,000ft. in the Guadalupe Mts. The two witness' were not found, but the locals in the area talked about the creature that shows up every now and then. It is my opinion that the creature that was seen at Sitting Bull Falls is the same one seen in the area around Mescalro. Which is about 80 miles north. I have traveled the possible route of the Bigfoot and it is possible to travel through many valley's that connect the two areas. The Indian woman that was interviewed was reluctant to talk about it and has no reason to lie. I believe that the Bigfoot could migrate between the two areas during summer and winter. There is enough food in both areas to support at less a rogue male. Where elk, bear, and coyote, live in relative comfort.

As for the sighting in Artesia, I see no way a creature could live there or even get there! This sighting should be disregarded and as a mistake.

In conclusion I believe that there is a 10% chance that Bigfoot is residing in New Mexico. Although I don't discount the sights, having been in the area it is hard to imagine a creature living here very long. The idea that a creature such as Bigfoot traveling through the desert does not make much sense. After living here nine years, I explored many areas offorested land. I think that it's safer looking else where unless a new sighting or two come to light.



WILDLIFE SASQUATCH IN SUBURBIA

YOU DON'T HAVE TO GO all the way to the red-wood forests of the Pacific Northwest to find a big-foot creature, or a Sasquatch.

At least that's what Joseph DeAndrade of Bridgewater says.

DeAndrade, 33, a security officer, had a close encounter of the shaggy kind 10 years ago, and now he leads expeditions into the infamous Bridgewater Triangle, searching for an answer to the mystery.

The Bridgewater Triangle, which includes parts of Bridgewater, West Bridgewater, and Raynham, is notorious as the scene of UFO and creature sightings, says DeAndrade.

And the stories aren't coming from Bridgewater State Hospital, either. Some local police say that they've heard about such encounters, although West Bridgewater patrolman Philip Tuck, 50, insists, "I've

been in this town 14 years, and not once has a bigfoot been reported."

"I myself have seen a big-foot," says DeAndrade, referring to his 1978 experience in the Hockomock Swamp, a 5,000-acre woodland tract that spans several neighborhoods in the Bridgewater Triangle. "I saw it across a pond in the daytime," he repeats. "It walked like a man but real slow, like Frankenstein. I turned my head to tell my friend with me, then it was gone."

Undaunted by skepticism, DeAndrade also claims that he and several friends heard "hor- rifying, evil, hungry" howls during a 1985 Hockomock monster search. And he says that he will be leading "ade- quately armed" expeditions into the swamp again soon, in the hope of bringing back some physical evidence of the creature.

With DeAndrade and his creature seekers on the prowl, the bigfoot better watch its step—or at least stay on its toes.

—David Giannitesto

16 April 1988

Bigfoot in Rathbone?

'If it's a hoax,
someone did
a good job . . .'

By MELANIE CONTY
Staff writer

RATHBONE — Bigfoot may be stomping around town, according to people who found huge footprints, hairs and uprooted vegetation near an area pond, area residents suspect.

Officials at the New York state Department of Environmental Conservation and Cornell University are examining the find- ings, and said they do not know who or what they're from.

"If it's a hoax, then someone did a pretty good job of setting this thing up," said Michael McKeon, a DEC spokesman in Albany. "And if it's not a hoax, then we'll have to see if Bigfoot's out there."

The prints were each 15 inches long, five inches wide and embed- ded at least an inch in the mud, McKeon said.

They were spaced over 40 inches apart and casts taken showed bunions on the feet.

McKeon said he didn't believe the claims at first, but now is not so sure.

Nellie Ferry of 6788 Hardscrabble Road spotted the prints Aug. 9, when she and her husband, Joe, were fishing at a neighbor's pond.

A few days later more showed up, and then on Wednesday more appeared on the pond's other side.

"I'm not saying (Bigfoot) is what this thing is, but we're trying to get an idea," Ferry said.

"The DEC said it's not human, but it's not an animal."

Neighbors in this rural area about six miles outside of Addison say there are intrigued and a bit anxious about the situation.

They report hearing noises — and sometimes a stench — coming from the remote pond.

"My daughter rides her horse up there," said one woman.

"That's our back yard. That's why we live up here because we feel safe. Now, I don't feel so safe."

Many of the neighbors don't want their names used.

"People will think we are crazy," she said.

• See BIG, Page 2A



NELLIE FERRY points to an area of a large footprint, some of which has been washed away. The Leader/John Kelleher

Credit to Bonnie Stump-Shirazi

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